

# ANNEXATION FEAR RAISED IN CANADA

## Liberals Denounce This as Subterfuge to Mis- lead Electors.

# NERVOUS STRAIN PLAINLY SHOWN

## Numbers of Manufacturers Warn Workmen That If Reciprocity Wins Plants Will Be Shut Down—Big Vote Is Cer- tain, With Each Side Claiming Victory.

Ottawa, Ont., September 19.—With elections but a day distant both the political parties in Canada have become perceptibly nervous. The party press and the political speeches are showing the nervous strain of the long fight, and are less logical and more reckless than a week ago.

To-day a number of manufacturers suspended operations, and ordered out their workmen to hear an anti-reciprocity address delivered in their factory yards. The proprietors of a large packing plant stated to their workmen that if reciprocity carried they will have to close down. Notices of a similar character have been issued to workmen by a number of manufacturers in Canada.

### Reciprocity Means Annexation.

Anti-reciprocity newspapers are more vehemently than ever raising the cry that reciprocity means annexation. Speeches by Champ Clark and other American champions of annexation are being printed in big types on front pages. The Liberals are warning the people to vote "for reciprocity and their own pocket," and denounce the annexation cry as a manufacturer's subterfuge to mislead the electors.

Each side claims the victory. A big vote is certain to be polled.

Few wagers are being made. The prevailing odds are 3 to 1 that the government will be sustained, and even money that the government majority will be thirty or over.

### Campaign Practically Closed.

Montreal, September 19.—The popularly termed "reciprocity campaign," which has been the most bitterly contested in the history of Canada, and has made Dominion politics as never before a matter of world knowledge and interest, was brought practically to a close to-night, when enormous outdoor meetings in French districts of this city were addressed by two leading and strikingly contrasting figures in the contest, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Henri Bourassa.

Both the premier, who naturally has been recognized as the most prominent exponent, and the nationalist leader, whose unique opposition and propaganda probably have done more than anything else to increase the question marks set against the names of constitution by political forecasters, were greeted with the enthusiasm local of the political susceptible French element of Montreal.

That reciprocity is the supreme issue, and that next Thursday's balloting affords an unprecedented opportunity for accelerating the Dominion's development, was the reiteration of Sir Wilfrid.

The reciprocity is undesirable was insisted upon by Mr. Bourassa.

Although obviously worn by his five weeks of travel and speech-making, the premier made his summarizing appeal for ratification of reciprocity with notable vigor, and was alternately severe and facetious in assailing those, who, he said, have sought to "put the intelligence of the Canadian voter by persisting in the attempt to substitute the dead bogie of annexation for the live issue of reciprocity."

"I admire the great American republic," said the premier. "I was born in Canada. It is my land, and I do not want it merged into the American republic. Under reciprocity, we shall be even better friends and furnish in the American continent an example of great peoples living on either side of an invisible line in peace and amity."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who made several speeches here to-night, left Montreal, followed by a storm of hoots and hisses from the throats of the followers of Henry Bourassa, the Nationalist leader.

While Bourassa was talking the premier and his followers arrived. The Nationalists espied the premier, and mindful of the heckling and jeers which their leader had encountered from the Liberals on his recent tour, broke into a storm of jeers. No personal violence was offered, however, and the premier got away according to schedule.

Following this demonstration, clashes occurred between the followers of Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Bourassa, and so threatening was the aspect that the police were called out. However, the disorder was soon quelled, and the crowds gradually dispersed.

The trouble started when a parade of Nationalists, headed by Oliver Asselin, a Conservative-Nationalist candidate, and including a number of floats and effigies, came along the road. A number of young Liberals charged, and the floats were broken up and clubs improvised from the wooden supports. The police dispersed the rioters before much damage was done.

# MISSISSIPPI ELECTION FRAUD

## Grand Jury Investigating Alleged Wholesale Selling of Votes.

Brookhaven, Miss., September 19.—A grand jury investigation of what is claimed to be wholesale vote selling in this county has resulted in the arrest of seven men, and to-day it is deemed that the prosecutor's office, that many more are in sight. The seven men taken into custody were released in ball of \$500.

The district attorney says the investigation is to be carried further and that each case will be prosecuted to the limit.

# PRESIDENT VIEWS BIG LOCKS

## Turns Aside From Politics and Enjoys Afternoon at Sault Ste Marie.

Sault Ste Marie, Mich., September 19.—After a run into the northern part of Michigan, President Taft turned aside from politics to-day and spent an enjoyable afternoon in Sault Ste Marie.

He made a brief address to the people in front of the local assembly, but confined himself to local topics, promising the people of the "Lock City" that he would give his attention to the water power situation here and would see that the long disputed subject was settled. Many of the industries of the city have been retarded by the restrictions upon the use of water.

Mr. Taft took a special interest in the great locks on the canal here. Thoroughly conversant with the work on the giant water lifts at Gatun and Pedro Miguel, on the Panama Canal, the President was anxious to see some big locks in actual operation.

So on board a tug he was dropped nineteen feet through the biggest of the three locks, and saw a number of ships lifted from the lower level of Lakes Huron and Michigan to the surface waters of Lake Superior.

Soon after his arrival at noon the President headed a procession of some fifty-odd automobiles through the streets of the city and was cheered vigorously. He was entertained at the home of Governor Osborn, who met him at the train, and attended a luncheon of citizens, where covers for 500 were laid.

The President spent the late afternoon at Fort Brady, reviewed the United States troops there, and had tea with Major and Mrs. Sidney T. Cloman. He left shortly before 6 o'clock for Marquette, where he will spend the night.

# WOMAN BANDIT IN BARE FEET

## Home Town of Governor Tener, Near Pittsburg, Kept in Terror.

Pittsburg, Pa., September 19.—The woman bandit who has been terrorizing communities around this city now stalks about at night in bare feet. The deductions were reached this afternoon by the police of Charleroi, the home town of Governor Tener.

Eugene L. Lissauer saw a woman climbing through her bedroom window. There was a revolver, but she used her wits enough to throw the man through the window to the lawn below. He fled, leaving behind him a pair of shoes and a hat.

In the soft earth the police saw the print of a woman's bare feet. Neighbors who had heard Mrs. Lissauer scream say they saw a woman fleeing with the man. The police believe the woman is the horse thief for whom the State constabulary sent a special detachment to Mount Pleasant some days ago.

# THREE MEN KILLED

## Shooting Follows Girl's Refusal to Accompany One Home From Dance.

Knoxville, Tenn., September 19.—Because Miss Ellis Ellis refused to accompany a young man home from a dance at night, three men were killed. When she refused to go with Butler, Miss Ellis called Olney Phillips, a boy of nineteen to accompany her. When Butler saw them leave the dance, Butler followed and shot Phillips dead. John Headin, in reply Butler shot him dead, killing him instantly. The third dead, when an unknown person shot Butler from behind, the ball piercing his brain. Butler was thirty years old. Phillips was especially prominent in this section.

# BOMB-THROWERS IN CHICAGO

## Use Automobile to Carry Out Plot Against Saloonist.

Chicago, September 19.—A nitroglycerin bomb hurled from an automobile wrecked the concert hall of a West Side saloon here this morning and shattered windows in buildings within a radius of nearly a block. Frederick W. Bruder, owner of the saloon, is said to be antagonistic to a faction headed by "Mike, the Pike" Heitler, who came into prominence as a witness for the prosecution in the trial of former Police Inspector Mann.

Detectives are working on the theory that the explosion may be the result of a feud growing out of the rivalry of saloon keepers in the West Side levee district.

# AVIATOR IS KILLED

## Chicago Man Loses Control of Machine When He Starts Descent.

Dewitt, Ill., September 19.—John W. Rosenbaum, of Chicago, was killed here to-day when his biplane fell from a height of fifty feet and crashed in the air only twenty minutes when he lost control of the machine. Rosenbaum was making a trial flight when he met death. He was using a Curtiss biplane, which had been flown by Dewitt Fair last night. At that time Dewitt Fair last night, he made a flight. Rosenbaum this afternoon declared he would prove that the machine would fly. He had just started descent when he lost control. The aviator was at Clinton, Ill., later in the week.

# LIFE SAVED BY WOMAN

## Death of Child Under Wagon Wheels Causes Attack on Driver.

Chicago, September 19.—Enraged by the death of a baby girl beneath the wheels of a woman in Townsend Street yesterday, angry Italians would have killed the driver, Samuel Bysted, had it not been for the bravery of Mrs. Rose Bysted.

Armed with a broken chair, Mrs. Bysted beat back the assailants after they had stabbed Bysted and beaten her into insensibility. She dragged the injured man into a home and barricaded the doors until the police arrived.

# MART CHILDRESS ARRESTED

## Held on Warrant Charging Him With Rioting in Richmond.

Americus, Ga., September 19.—Following a preliminary hearing at Leesburg to-day of the case of R. C. Kennedy, charged with causing the death by poisoning of Mrs. Maude Childers, a six-months-old child, at Smithville four weeks ago, as a result of which Kennedy was held without bail, Mart Childers, husband of the dead woman, was arrested here to-night on a warrant charging him with killing his wife. Childers was placed in jail to-night, and will be taken to Leesburg to-morrow morning.

# EARLY AGREEMENT SEEMS PROBABLE

## France Optimistic Over Outcome of Moroccan Negotiations.

# UNCERTAINTY IS NEARING AN END

## Certain Disputed Points Still to Be Settled, but It Is Hoped by End of Week That Decisive Turn May Have Taken Place—French Position Strengthened.

Paris, September 19.—The long period of national anxiety attendant on the Moroccan negotiations is drawing towards a satisfactory conclusion. The French people have been slow in accepting the optimism which has prevailed in Berlin for several days, and it was only to-day, after a semi-official communication to the press, based on Ambassador Cambon's telegraphic report to the foreign office of his interview with the German foreign minister yesterday that sufficient reasons appeared for the conviction that the six months' uncertainty is nearing an end.

A semi-official note issued this afternoon says that the French negotiations with Germany have now reached a stage during the conversation between the German foreign minister, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, and the French ambassador to Germany, M. Cambon, yesterday, promising an early agreement.

The note says that Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter did not give M. Cambon a written reply, but talked over with him certain modifications in a spirit of conciliation. No document was handed over, because time would have been lost in transmitting it to Paris and in retransmitting the reply to Berlin.

Satisfied that the note added, makes a satisfactory issue probable, but it would be premature to consider all divergencies as having disappeared. Another interview will take place at the end of the week the negotiations will have reached a decisive turn.

A second semi-official communication to-night says that although the question of the economic interests of Germany in Morocco appears to be on the verge of settlement, there remain other disputed points to be settled.

Among these are the questions relating to consular courts, and a system whereby the legations and consulates take certain natives under their protection. France desires in this regard that Germany shall accept in principle the French position, which is that of the Madrid Convention, the question of jurisdictions in Morocco, and that Germany shall not undertake to increase the number of her proteges while awaiting such abrogation.

The French people, particularly the business world, have become weary of the daily repetition of the doubts, the rumors, the confusing reports of what was happening or likely to happen. It is the most serious controversy France has had with Germany since 1870, and the unity of the people, the firmness and tenacity of the government towards a formidable neighbor, with Great Britain always a friend in the background, is regarded with pride and observers as worth the strain and worry that have been undergone. France's position in Europe, it is generally considered, has been greatly strengthened.

# BOY BURGLARS CAUGHT

## Police Believe They Were Used as Tools by Some Gang of Thieves.

New York, September 19.—Two boy burglars, aged nine and eleven, were to-day captured at the revolver's point by a reserve squad of three detectives and three uniformed policemen, while ransacking the home of August T. Day, in Williamsburg. John Konchinsky, the older boy, pointedly cried: "I ain't a squaler. The gang knows I'm square," while little John Bills, anything but a bad burglar, wailed: "I wanna go home." Neighbors hearing suspicious noises to-day in the boarded-up house notified the police. When the formidable band of raiders entered, silverware and found piled in a heap on the table, and the diminutive robbers crouching near by.

# MAY RESULT FATALLY

## Pistol Battle in Open Street, Two Men Wounded.

Cleveland, O., September 19.—Guy Dowsey, twenty-three, and John Toace, twenty, are in St. John's Hospital, probably fatally wounded, as the result of a pistol battle in the open street early to-day.

The fight started over two women, who objected to the singing of Dowsey and Toace. Carlo Castano, who was with the women, and who is under arrest, submitted his protest, the police allege, by opening fire on the singers. Then more shots followed from both directions, and when the smoke cleared away Dowsey and Toace lay unconscious in the street, while Castano had taken refuge in a nearby rooming house. The police found him under a bed.

# COLONEL GRAY IMPROVED

## Indications Point to His Ultimate Recovery, Says Hospital Report.

Washington, September 19.—Reports received at the War Department show that Colonel William W. Gray, in charge of the medical supply depot at the Presidio of San Francisco, who was severely injured by being thrown from his horse Saturday, is gradually improving, with every indication of being able to resume his military duties in the course of a few weeks. He sustained a fracture of the collarbone, severe contusions and probable internal injuries, but the attending surgeons declare that his symptoms indicate his ultimate recovery.

# FLIES OVER CAPITOL DOME

## French Aviator Makes Spectacular Flight in Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 19.—George Meistach, a French aviator here for the aviation meet, flew over the dome of the State Capitol at a distance of 100 feet to-day. Meistach flew from an exhibition park three miles from the city, around the dome and over the Susquehanna River.

During the flight of the afternoon Paul Peck, of Washington, glided close to a clump of trees, and fell seventy-five feet into a creek. He was injured and bruised and his back was injured. His machine was wrecked.

# MOURNED AS DEAD FOR 13 YEARS

## Freed Convict Identified as George Alfred Kimmel.

# ARRIVAL AT HOME HIGHLY DRAMATIC

## Identified by Cousin and Former Friends—His Mother Refuses to Accept Him as Long-Lost Son, Declaring It Scheme to Deprive Her of Life Insurance.

Niles, Mich., Sept. 19.—George Alfred Kimmel, believed by relatives to have been dead for thirteen years, arrived at his old home here from the penitentiary at Auburn, N. Y., late to-day, and was identified by dozens of former friends and associates. Among those who identified Kimmel was his cousin, J. J. Harry L. Fox, who opened her home to the wanderer, and held a celebration of his strange return.

Despite Kimmel's identification, however, and his acceptance by other relatives, his mother, Mrs. Stella Kimmel, refused to see him to-night. She remained in seclusion at the home of a friend while scores of Kimmel's old companions sought him out at the Fox residence. The mother continued to deny Kimmel as an impostor who was attempting to deprive her of \$25,000 insurance which she held on her son's life.

Kimmel's arrival here was dramatic in the extreme. He was accompanied from Auburn by Harry L. Fox, and two other old associates from Niles, Mich. Kimmel, a tall, dark man, was wearing a dark suit and a hat, and that they were sure of Kimmel's identity. As Kimmel stepped from the train cars attempted to talk to him, but his friends hurried him into a waiting carriage, and drove him to the Fox home to see his cousin. Here he was also met by F. M. Cook and Richard Dugan, two of the men who had known Kimmel best in the old days. Both said they were entirely satisfied that Kimmel was not an impostor.

# Account of Wanderings.

After the first flurry of his arrival and identification had passed, Kimmel gave an account of his wanderings since he disappeared from Arkansas City, Kan., in 1898.

"As you all remember," said Kimmel, "I left my home here in Niles in 1895 to go into business at Arkansas City, Kan. I went back to Niles, Kan., in 1898, and was arrested on a business trip. While in St. Louis at that time I was slugged by hold-up men, and for a long time my memory was quite bad."

"For several years, it was with the greatest difficulty that I remembered anything. This came to me in a piecemeal, and strive as hard as I could, I could not remember much while in this condition, and eventually brought up in New York. I have little to say about the trouble I got into there, which resulted in my being sent to prison. I am not responsible for that time, and do not think I should be judged for that."

Kimmel declared that he could not understand why his mother does not want to see him, adding that he still holds the greatest love for her.

# Seven Years After Mother's Disappearance.

Seven years after his mother's disappearance in 1898, his mother instituted suit in the St. Louis courts to secure the insurance which she held on his life. A jury returned a verdict in his favor, and declared Kimmel to be legitimate. Upon this verdict one company paid Kimmel on a \$5,000 policy. Another company, which carried a \$20,000 policy on Kimmel, however, fought the claim, and carried the matter to higher courts. Meanwhile this company directed a country-wide search for Kimmel, and finally announced to the court that Kimmel was at Auburn. Upon this discovery the company informed Kimmel's relatives that no payment would be made on the \$20,000 policy. Mrs. Kimmel, however, said she put no confidence in the discovery made by the insurance company, and declared the whole matter was a conspiracy to defraud her of the money.

# Had Undergone Hardships.

When Kimmel disappeared he was a man in the prime of life, in perfect health and possessed of a keen business mind. When he was found in the St. Louis penitentiary, he was a broken man, with a great gash in his neck and a head wound the size of a dollar on top of his head. The man's mind was affected when he entered the asylum, but he improved steadily during his stay. Under careful treatment at Auburn he made considerable progress, and according to Mr. McIntosh is almost normal mentally at the present time.

As he left Auburn Kimmel further suggested that he would throw new light on the disappearance in 1895 of one George Alfred Kimmel, the Pacific Express Company at Omaha. He gave no details of this, and they were not known here.

# SPAIN IS FACED BY GRAVE CRISIS

## Outbreaks Cause King to Suspend Constitu- tional Guarantees.

# GENERAL STRIKE WILL BE CALLED

## Any Attempts to Stir Up Rebel- lion Will Be Rigorously Pun- ished—Military Authorities Will Not Assume Control Except in Extreme Cases.

Madrid, September 19.—Spain is face to face with a crisis equal in gravity to that following the riots in Barcelona in 1909. The situation is bad. The agitation and the power of the agitators on the masses have increased in proportion to the rigor of the repressive measures, undertaken by the government.

What an origin was purely a labor movement has now developed into a revolutionary conflict, a commune having actually been proclaimed at two towns near Valencia. At these places the authorities were driven out of the districts.

The affiliated trades unions have decided to call a general strike to-morrow throughout the length and breadth of Spain, and the government, abandoning the tone of optimism heretofore maintained, to-day decided upon the drastic step of "suspending the constitutional guarantees" throughout the whole country. This is equivalent to declaring the country under martial law.

# Will Deal Promptly.

This act, which had been under consideration for several days, was taken to give the government power to deal sharply and promptly with the revolutionary agitation now fermenting in many parts of Spain, especially in the cities and industrial districts, where republican and revolutionary plans are being furthered under cover of workmen's strikes.

Well-known Republican parliamentary leaders stand aside from the present movement, which is socialistic and destructive in character.

The King's action followed reports of violence in connection with workingmen's strikes, which have been called in various cities to further the government says, a revolutionary plot.

# WILL BE BURIED AT KIEV

## Wishes of Late Russian Prime Minister Will Be Respected by Emperor.

Kiev, Russia, September 19.—A mass for the repose of the soul of the late Russian Prime Minister, M. Stolypin, who was shot during a gala performance at the Municipal Theatre Thursday night, was celebrated to-day at the Kiev Hospital, where the slain statesman succumbed last night to the injuries inflicted by his assassin, Dmitry Bogrov.

Emperor Nicholas participated in the ceremonies and personally consoled with Mr. Stolypin's widow.

After an autopsy this morning the body of the dead Premier was embalmed.

Before he died Stolypin expressed the wish to be buried at Kiev, and the Emperor ordered that his wishes be respected. Accordingly the body will be removed to-morrow to Pechersk Monastery. The funeral will take place there at 10 o'clock Friday morning, with a religious service in the monastery church yard.

The Emperor sent a cross of white flowers as a tribute, and the Empress Dowager Empress telegraphed condolences to the widow. Governor-General Trepolet issued a proclamation declaring that acts of violence will be rigorously suppressed.

# CUTTING AWAY THE MAINE

## Acetylene-Oxygen Torches Eat Steadily Into Mass of Steel.

Washington, September 19.—The army engineer officers working on the wreck of the Maine in Havana Harbor have abandoned the idea of constructing a small cofferdam within the large wreck of the Maine, and instead have decided to cut away the bottom of the structure, and instead of inclosing the vessel for the purpose of inclosing the vessel, now being placed that will so strengthen the walls of the existing dam, the enormous steel beams and plates with a rapidity far greater than could be realized by the use of the old-fashioned chisel and sledge hammer. It is expected that by the time the mud diggers have uncovered the bottom plates of the forlorn ship, the steel above will have been cut away and removed.

# ODD MIXTURE AT NEWPORT

## Flower Garden and Cow Pasture in Fashion Centre.

Newport, September 19.—Dr. and Mrs. Henry B. Jacobs, of Baltimore, who own a beautiful residence in Narragansett Avenue, have started a garden covering five acres of land for growing flowers, vegetables and fruits, and a pasture for their cows, on land adjoining the Jacobs estate. It will be a unique sight for the dwellers in that fashionable neighborhood who include Mrs. Ogden Goeler, whose front entrance faces the new garden and lawn.

The sight of cows grazing will be shown next summer when Ochre Point is in full "society" bloom.

Many members of the summer colony are securing blooded Jerseys for their milk and cream.

# "CALENDAR GIRL" MARRIES

## Ceremony Follows Reno Divorce and Suit for Alimony.

Denver, Col., September 19.—Mrs. Marjory Hamilton Kerling, known as the "calendar girl," from the fact that she posed for Charles Dana Gibson in his most famous calendar illustrations, was here last night to Walter C. Cunningham, her manager as a "beauty doctor."

The marriage followed a series of episodes, the chief of which were Mr. Kerling's divorce suit at Reno a year ago against William Kerling, a Chicago stock broker, and a suit for \$25,000 damages for loss of her husband's affections brought by Kerling against Cunningham shortly after Mrs. Kerling filed her divorce action. The damage suit was settled out of court.

# BOTH AVIATORS STRANDED

## Neither Rodgers Nor Ward Able to Resume Coast to Coast Flight.

New York, September 19.—Neither C. P. Rodgers, who is stalled at Middletown, N. Y., with a wrecked machine, nor J. Ward, who is at Cornwall, N. Y., was able to resume his coast to coast aeroplane flight to-day. Ward expects to get away to-morrow, and Rodgers hopes to do so, but the mechanics who are at work on his biplane may not finish repairs by that time.

Ward proposed to start to-day, but at the last moment discovered an oil connection to his engine "was cracked." Necessary repairs will be completed by to-morrow. Mrs. Rodgers tried to-day to dissuade her son from continuing the flight, but he made light of her fears.

# "PROGRESSIVES" ARE ACTIVE

## Campaign Being Started in the East- ern States.

Washington, September 19.—While President Taft is stirring up things in the Progressive circles of the West, the Progressive leaders are starting a "back fire" on him in the East. Medill McCormick and Rudolph Spreckels, of San Francisco, are organizing the "Progressive" Republican movement from Massachusetts and other New England States, and are sending out prominent Progressives "down East" for the prospects for the future.

The Progressive managers say that reports from that section are favorable, but they are going to visit the scene in person and instill further "finger" into the campaign if possible.

# PREDICTS COLD WEATHER

## Honore Johnson Also Promises Another Drought Next Year.

Middle Haddam, Conn., September 19.—Honore Johnson, Connecticut's aged weather forecaster, who achieved some prominence by foretelling the severe winter this year, has again predicted a snowfall as early as the 18th of October, and ice will form on the streams by the 12th of November. Incidentally, he also forecasts a drought for 1912.

# INDICTED UNDER ANTI-TRUST LAW

## Officers of United Shoe Machinery Company Accused

# WILL ENTER PLEAS WITHIN TEN DAYS

## Defendants Charged With Con- ducting Business in Restrain- t of Trade and in a Way to Make Them Criminally Lia- ble According to the Sherman Act.

Boston, Mass., September 19.—Six prominent business men connected with the United Shoe Machinery Company were indicted to-day by the Federal grand jury for alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust act.

Two indictments were returned alleging the maintenance of an unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade on the part of President Sydney W. Winslow, Vice-President Edward P. Winslow, George W. Brown and William Barbour, Charles Elmer P. Howe and James J. Storow, Messrs. Winslow, Hurd, Brown, Howe and Storow are Bostonians, while Mr. Barbour is a resident of New York. All except Mr. Storow are directors of the company. Mr. Storow resigned from the directorate just before the municipal election two years ago, but he was a candidate for mayor, but is the largest stockholder.

The grand jury sat for nearly a month considering the evidence produced by seventy-five witnesses, who were brought here by special agents of the Department of Justice at Washington from all parts of the country, but especially from New England.

The investigation was in charge of United States District Attorney Asa P. French, who is assisted by Special Assistant Attorney-General Gregory and Pagan, of Washington.

The indicted officials will be summoned into court within the next ten days to plead to the indictments and furnish bail.

# FINE AND IMPRISONMENT

## Under the statutes involved is a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

The trial will not take place until well along in the winter, owing to the crowded condition of the Circuit Court calendar.

According to Attorney Gregg, the indictments charge that the six defendants have been working through the instrumentality of the United Shoe Manufacturing Company in a way to make them criminally liable under the Sherman act.

# Complaint to Government.

Camplains made to the Department of Justice against the United Shoe Machinery Company—the so-called "shoe machinery trust"—brought the attention of the government to the case.

Complaint followed the receipt of the complaints. In April—a few weeks after they had been filed—William S. Gregg, special assistant to United States Attorney-General Wickham, began a government probe. Special Agents George E. Keller and James L. Bruff, assisted Mr. Gregg in his search for evidence.

# Result of the work of these govern- ment officials was that on July 24 of this year Attorney-General Wick- ham ordered United States Attorney C. P. Rodgers, who is stalled at Mid- dletown, N. Y., with a wrecked ma- chine, nor J. Ward, who is at Corn- wall, N. Y., was able to resume his coast to coast aeroplane flight to-day.

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